

AMENDMENT

In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as set forth in the following listing of claims, which will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1.-15. (Canceled)

16. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:
an antigen;
a type 1 inducing adjuvant that is not an oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) containing a CpG motif; and
Alum.

17. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the antigen is a viral, parasitic or bacterial antigen.

18. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen, HIV-, HPV-, or influenza antigen.

19. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 18, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or hepatitis D antigen.

20. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer, lipid particle emulsion, stable formulation of squalene and pluronid polymers and threonyl analogs of MDP (syntex adjuvant formulation (SAF)), monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPL), saponin, and/or an immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) that does not contain a CpG motif.

21. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a lipid particle emulsion further defined as MF59.

22. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a saponin further defined as QS21.

23. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is an immunostimulatory ODN further defined as a deoxynucleotide comprising deoxyinosine and/or deoxyuridine residues; a deoxynucleotide comprising at least one 2′deoxycytosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate 3′ adjacent to a 2′deoxyinosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate, or an ODN based on inosine and cytidine.
24. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a deoxyinosine-deoxycytosine 26-mer.
25. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer further defined as a synthetic peptide containing at least 2 KKK motifs separated by a linker of 3 to 7 hydrophobic amino acids; a polycationic peptide, polylysine, or an antimicrobial peptide.
26. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a synthetic peptide with the sequence KKKLLLLKKK (SEQ ID NO: 6).
27. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is polyarginine.
28. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide.
29. (Previously Presented) A method of enhancing an antigen-specific type 1 immune response against an antigen comprising:
obtaining a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antigen, a type 1 inducing adjuvant that is not an oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) containing a CpG motif, and Alum; and
administering the pharmaceutical composition to a subject;
wherein an antigen-specific type 1 immune response against antigen is enhanced in the subject.
30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the antigen is a viral, parasitic or bacterial antigen.
31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the antigen is a viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis viral antigen, HIV-, HPV-, or influenza antigen.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 31, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or hepatitis D antigen.
33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of a polycationic polymer, lipid particle emulsions, especially MF59, stable formulations of squalene and pluronid polymers and threonyl analogs of MDP (syntex adjuvant formulation (SAF)), monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPL), saponins, especially QS21, an immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN), and combinations thereof.
34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a lipid particle emulsion further defined as MF59.
35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a saponin further defined as QS21.
36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is an immunostimulatory ODN further defined as a deoxynucleotide comprising deoxyinosine and/or deoxyuridine residues; a deoxynucleotide comprising at least one 2'deoxytosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate 3' adjacent to a 2'deoxyinosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate, or an ODN based on inosine and cytidine.
37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a deoxyinosine-deoxycytosine 26-mer.
38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer further defined as a synthetic peptide containing at least 2 KLK motifs separated by a linker of 3 to 7 hydrophobic amino acids; a polycationic peptide, polylysine, or an antimicrobial peptide.
39. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a synthetic peptide with the sequence KLKLLLLLKLK (SEQ ID NO: 6).
40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is polyarginine.
41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the subject is human.